

Insurance.
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
 CAPITAL \$2,000,000, IN 2,000 SHARES OF \$1,000 EACH.
 \$100 per Share to be paid on Allotment, and \$100 six months after Allotment.

NOTICE.
 WITH reference to the following Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company held on the 8th instant, applications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited will be received by the General Managers, the form of application to be as follows:

To the General Managers and Consulting Committee of the HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
 GILMAN & Co.,
 Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
 Hongkong, March 9, 1868.

NOTICE.
 I request you to allot me Shares of One Thousand Dollars each in the above named Company, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share on allotment, and a further Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, six months after allotment, and I further undertake to subscribe to the Debt of Settlement when called on to do so.

I remain, Gentlemen,
 Your Obedient Servant,
 J. B. DENNIS.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.
 No. 1.
 That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby authorized to adopt measures for the reconstruction of the Company as the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, on the basis proposed in the Memorandum of the 2nd April presented to this Meeting.

No. 2.
 That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby requested to receive applications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, and on the receipt of such applications to the extent of One Thousand Shares to call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company for the purpose of authorizing its dissolution and the transfer of its assets and liabilities to the new Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
 General Managers,
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
 N.B.—Forms of application for Shares may be had at the Office of the Company, Queen's Road, Hongkong, April 9, 1868.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
 Not exceeding one month, 1/4 of the Annual Rate.
 Above one month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " "
 Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
 Above six months, The full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
 General Managers,
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company,
 Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
 Not exceeding one month, 1/4 of the Annual Rate.
 Above one month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " "
 Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
 Above six months, The full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
 Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company,
 Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on the usual Terms and Conditions. Risks will also be accepted at the following Rates:—
 Canton, by Messrs DEACON & Co.
 Macao, by E. L. LANGA, Esq.
 Amoy, by Messrs BOYD & Co.
 Fuchien, by Messrs KINNEAR & Co.
 Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to
ADAM SCOTT & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
 ESTABLISHED 1809.
 CAPITAL £2,000,000
 ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,238,927.
 ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.
GILMAN & Co.
 Hongkong, June 21, 1868.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
 Hongkong, August 9, 1867.

Insurance.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM. Detached and semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from Town, and their Contents, 1/4 per cent. per annum.
 Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent. per annum.
 Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c. and their Contents, 1 per cent. per annum.
GILMAN & Co.,
 Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
 Hongkong, March 9, 1868.

NOTICE.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged in Short Period Insurances, viz:—
 Not exceeding one month, 1/4 of the annual rate.
 Above one month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " "
 Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
 Above six months, The full Annual Rate.
GILMAN & Co.,
 Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
 Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
 THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—
 Not exceeding one month, 1/4 of the annual rate.
 Above one month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " "
 Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
 Above six months, The full Annual Rate.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.,
 Agents, The Queen Insurance Company,
 Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
 CAPITAL, TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.,
 Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
 THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurance on the usual Terms and Conditions.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
 Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
 THE following rates will in future be charged for Short Period Insurances:—
 One month, 1/4 per cent.
 Three months, 1/2 " "
 Six months, 3/4 " "
 The full Annual Rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
 Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.
MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—
 Not exceeding one month, 1/4 per cent.
 Above one month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " "
 Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
 Above six months, The full Annual Rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
 Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
 CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING.
 THE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs Holliday, Wise & Co. as agents for the Company at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Fuchien, who are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates and of whom all useful information may be obtained.
 By Order of the Board,
JAN. D. NORTHGOTT, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
 Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company,
 Hongkong, August 24, 1864.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
 FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
 Not exceeding one month, 1/4 of the annual rate.
 Above one month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " "
 Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
 Above six months, The full Annual Rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
 Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company,
 Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
 UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—
 Detached and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, 1/4 per cent.
 Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
 Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c. and their Contents, 1 per cent.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
 Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company,
 Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

Insurance.
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY AND FORBES & CO.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY.
 THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
 Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 LONDON.
 Incorporated 1859.
 CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
 THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
 Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
 Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

At the request of the Undersigned, Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., have taken temporary charge of the following Insurance Companies:—
 Phoenix Assurance Company.
 Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.
 London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company.
 Universal Marine Insurance Company Limited.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
 Agents,
 Hongkong, July 2, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
 FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
 (LIFE DEPARTMENT.)
 £2 per Cent. per annum Bonus declared during the last fifteen years on all Profit participating Policies of Two Years' standing.
 The utmost liberality practised in the settlement of all Claims, with the representatives of deceased Assureds.
 An Assurance for any sum not exceeding £1000 can be effected with the Undersigned without referring to the Board of Directors. By special authority of the Board, Claims are settled at once by the Undersigned without reference to England.
 Fees to Medical Referees paid by the Company.
 No forfeiture of Policy from unintentional mis-statement.
 Premiums payable Half-yearly or Annually at the option of the Assured.
 £1000 can be effected with the Undersigned for the whole term of Life, including £2. 10s. per Cent. for Foreign Risk, which will be deducted during a visit to or a permanent resident in Europe.

AGE.	WITHOUT PARTICIPATION.	WITH PARTICIPATION.
15	£3 19 8	£4 5 6
20	4 3 6	4 9 4
25	4 8 2	4 14 2
30	4 13 11	4 19 9
35	5 0 0	5 6 2
40	5 8 0	5 14 1
45	6 7 11	6 4 6
50	6 11 1	6 18 3
55	7 11 1	7 9 4
60	8 16 0	9 8 7

N.B. Intermediate ages charged proportionally.
 For Forms, for effecting Life Assurances, and for any further information, apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, September 3, 1864.

LIFE ASSURANCE.
 THE Undersigned have received Authority by a recent Mail to issue LIFE Policies for amounts not exceeding £1000 without reference to the Head Office, as was previously required by the Board.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
 Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
 Hongkong, January 6, 1865.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
 THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—
 Not exceeding one month, 1/4 per cent.
 Above one month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " "
 Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
 Above six months, The full Annual Rate of 1 per cent.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
 Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
 Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR FIRE INSURANCE.
 THE Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October last) received authority from the Secretary of the ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY to reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on PRIVATE RESIDENCES and on FURNITURE and Effects, therein contained.
 In cases of DWELLING-HOUSES removed from the Town, the rate of Premium will be Three-quarters per Cent. in place of One per Cent. per annum as hitherto charged; and in cases of Residences, so situated, being detached or semi-detached, the rate will be further reduced to One-half per Cent.
 The Royal Annual Rates for FIRE Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows, until further notice, viz:—
 Detached and semi-detached Dwelling-Houses (removed from the Town) and their Contents, 1/4 per cent.
 Other Dwelling-Houses (semi-detached) and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
 First Class China House and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
 Other Risks as per special arrangement.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
 Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
 Hongkong, November 9, 1865.

Insurance.
NOTICE.
 THE Undersigned having received extended limits from THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, are now authorised to issue Policies against FIRE as follows, viz:—
 On any one first-class Building, or on Goods stored therein in Hongkong, \$50,000; in Macao, \$25,000.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
 Agents, Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool.
 Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.
 ESTABLISHED 1834.
 Subscribed Capital, £800,000.
 Accumulated Funds exceed £300,000.
 THE Undersigned are empowered to accept LIFE ASSURANCES in the above Society. Full particulars given on application.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
 Hongkong, February 21, 1868.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.
 THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above INSURANCE OFFICE, are prepared to accept Marine Risks, and issue Policies on any first class sailing Vessels or Steamers, on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in CHINA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, or LONDON.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
 Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

A DIVIDEND of (8 per cent.) Eight per cent. has been declared on the Net Premium contributed to the above Association for the year ending 30th September, 1866. Policy HOLDERS will please send in particulars of their contribution to that date to the Undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.,
 Secretaries,
 Hongkong, September 7, 1867.

YANG-TZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Secretaries and Agents of this Association, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Fuchien and Shanghai.
 In addition to the usual brokerage this Association returns to the assured of each year at the close of each current year, fifteen (15) per cent. of the profits of the Company for that year divided pro rata to the amount of premium paid by each policy-holder.

RUSSELL & Co.,
 Hongkong, March 2, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on BUILDINGS and GOODS, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
 Hongkong, February 6, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above COMPANY are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks, at the current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
 Hongkong, July 6, 1866.

BATAVIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named COMPANY are prepared to grant Policies against SEA RISKS, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
 Hongkong, April 1, 1865.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE).
 CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
 THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on usual terms and Conditions.
 Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.
 If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information apply to
ARNOLD KARBURG & Co.,
 Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
 Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.
 FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged on short period Insurances, viz:—
 Not exceeding one month, 1/4 of the Annual Rate.
 Above one month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " "
 Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
 Above six months, The full Annual Rate.

ARNOLD KARBURG & Co.,
 Agents, Lancashire Insurance Company,
 Hongkong, April 14, 1868.

DE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Companies are prepared to grant Policies against SEA Risks on the usual terms.

EMSEN & Co.,
 Hongkong, August, 1866.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Macao for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the current Rates.
RAYNAL & Co.,
 Macao, Aug. 4, 1866.

Insurance.
NOTICE.
GUARDIAN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 THE following Rates will be charged in future for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
 Not exceeding one month, 1/4 per cent.
 Above one month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " "
 Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
 Above six months, The full Annual Rate.
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.,
 Agents, Guardian Assurance Company,
 Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
 Not exceeding one month, 1/4 of the Annual Rate.
 Above one month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " "
 Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
 Above six months, The full Annual Rate.
TURNER & Co.,
 Agents,
 Hongkong, April 13, 1868.

Miscellaneous.

Notes and Queries.

CHINA AND JAPAN.
 A MONTHLY MEDIUM OF INTER-COMMUNICATION FOR Professional and Literary Men, Missionaries and Residents in the East generally.

EDITED BY N. B. DENNIS.
 PRICE \$6 PER ANNUM.

Opinions of the Press.

San Francisco News Letter, Mar. 28, 1867.
 We have received the first number, which is full of curious, out-of-the-way, and interesting matter.

Poohoon Advertiser, May 4, 1867.
 We have received a copy of "Notes and Queries," this publication will be really useful, it contains much matter relating to China which otherwise would be lost, and we wish it every success. Sinologists, Chinese antiquaries and scientific men ought especially to congratulate themselves on the appearance of "Notes and Queries," as it will form their medium of communication and bring into notice what otherwise might have lain unknown and buried in themselves. Now that Law and Officialism have got their Gazette, Science and Philology their Recorder, the various divisions of mental thought and work in this land ought to be well taken care of; for our part we are glad to see these several issues, both on account of the information and instruction they afford, and the index they supply to the mental vigour of the foreign community in this land.

Shanghai Recorder, May 17, 1867.
 We are not in possession of the fourth number of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan." In saying that the present number equals in interest and importance its predecessors, we have already said a great deal in its favour. Our knowledge of these countries has hitherto been so scattered, so ill-arranged, so confused as it were in a sort of chaos, in different languages, and spreading in point of time, over the last two centuries, that some means of separating what is really new, from what has possibly been over and over again described is much to be desired. * * * As a medium of intercommunication on these and many other subjects of interest to those connected with the far East, we must hail the appearance of "Notes and Queries." * * * We need only add that the periodical is of convenient size, is carefully edited by Mr N. B. Dennis, and is published at the low price of \$4 per annum; and having said this, we trust that "Notes and Queries on China and Japan" will meet with that success which so creditable a production deserves at the hands of those interested in Asiatic researches.

Hankow Times, Mar. 1867.
 We insert this week, apropos of some piquant correspondence which has appeared of late in our columns, an extract from the new publication, "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," on the subject of infanticide, which we particularly recommend to the notice of our contributors as containing some reliable facts in connection with the vexed question. * * * Such a work as the "Notes" is peculiarly adapted for bringing to light valuable information in respect to this country, and its people, language, and institutions, and we trust it will be warmly supported as it deserves by the numerous rising and energetic men, who are now, thanks principally to the philological labours of Mr Secretary Wade, making rapid advance in the acquirement of the languages to say nothing of the devoted missionaries who have already grown grey in their service to the cause to which they have given themselves.

Singapore Free Press, Mar. 2, 1867.
 We have received the first number of a neat little pamphlet of eight pages entitled "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," containing some able and interesting historical papers on China, together with notes and numerous queries for future contributors to answer, and states that the number of its pages will depend upon the number and length of its contributions. The work will be received with eagerness by literary men, as throwing light upon the ancient traditions of China, with researches into the laws of the various provinces, and the custom of the people.

Shanghai Recorder, May 11, 1867.
 A very useful book has just been issued from the Press in Hongkong under the title of the "Guide Book and Vade-mecum to the Treaty Ports of China and Japan," compiled and edited by Mr N. B. Dennis. The book is very conveniently got up; it is interspersed with maps of the various treaty ports, and contains, besides much useful local information, historical sketches of much interest. Our readers will feel naturally interested in what is said concerning Shanghai; and a good idea of the history of this place is conveyed in Mr Dennis' work. * * * The other part in China and also those in Japan are carefully described, and almost all particulars which can be required by the traveller or resident are to be found in this work, which may be justly regarded as the "Martyr" for China.

Miscellaneous.
THE TREATY PORTS OF China and Japan.
 A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH POKING, YEDU, HONGKONG AND MACAO. FORMING A GUIDE BOOK AND VADE MECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.
 8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS.
 by
 WM. F. MAYERS, F.R.G.S., H. M. C. S.,
 N. B. DENNIS, LATE H. M. C. S.,
 AND CHAS. KING, LIEUT. R. M. A.
 HONGKONG: CHARLES A. SAINT. (late A. Shortt & Co.)
 LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.

Price, \$5, leather half bound.

Opinions of the Press.

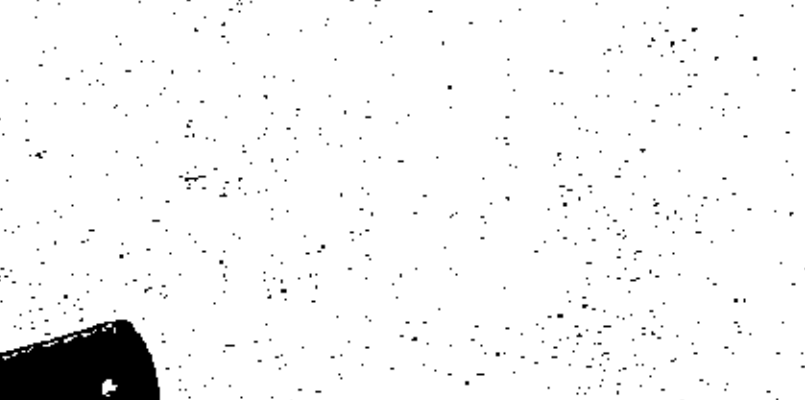
N. C. Daily News, May 16.
 A very interesting book has lately been published, entitled "The Treaty Ports of China and Japan," to which it forms a complete guide, and regarding the history of which it gives interesting particulars. Maps of the various localities described are inserted, and an appendix shows the existing means of transport between Europe and America and these two countries. A work of the kind was much needed, to place within reach of the general public information regarding the districts in which they reside that had hitherto been concealed under the mysterious hieroglyphics of the Chinese language, or at best open only to sinologists. The modest hope expressed by the authors, that much will be found in the present book that is new and unknown to the general reader, is, we think, fully justified. * * * Hongkong and Canton, for example, each occupy more than 100 pages, comprising every conceivable particular regarding these ports, from their history out to foreign, to particulars of the geological formation and botanical wealth of the neighbourhood. * * * Not the least interesting feature in the book under review, is the insight it affords us into the character of the population in different parts of this vast empire. * * * One of the most interesting chapters is devoted to a sketch of the history and topographical notices of Formosa. The vicissitudes of its history, the peculiarities of its inhabitants, and the reputed mineral wealth of its hills afford ample subject for research; and to a person of Mr Swinhoe's tastes, must have offered powerful attractions. From his "Notes of Formosa" are derived many of the particulars given in the work under review. * * * Interesting descriptions of the fauna and flora of the island are given, for details of which we refer our readers to the book itself. We have, we believe, said enough to show the scope and character of the work; and must take leave of it for the present, though with the intention of completing our sketch of the information it gives regarding the various treaty ports, on a future occasion. In the meantime, we can assure our readers that like one who takes the trouble to gain a more intimate knowledge of it, will regret the time employed.

Singapore Free Press, May 9.
 We referred briefly, several days ago, to a new work published by Messrs. A. Shortt & Co., of Hongkong, entitled "The Treaty Ports of China and Japan." But it would be utterly impossible, in a condensed notice of such a work, to give an adequate idea of its contents. The historical events of interest since the foundation of the settlement of Hongkong, are perhaps too much condensed into a general summary; but the most important features in the composition of the society of the present colony, is detailed at greater length. When we come to consider that the book before us makes no pretensions to be a history, but merely a guide book, we cannot hesitate to pronounce it at the most complete work of its kind ever issued. The Appendix may be termed the China Bradshaw, and the text teems with interesting papers—historical, botanical, and descriptive. The maps and plans are useful illustrations of the geographical position of the treaty ports, and a valuable assistance both to travellers and residents.

From the Englishman (Calcutta) of June 8.
 "The celebrated volumes of the French Abbé Hue on China, and Sir Rutherford Alcock's account of Japan are, no doubt, works of a far higher class and more extensive scope than the one now before us; but for practical utility, for all purposes of locomotion, trading and residence in any of the places coming within its compass, *The Treaty Ports of China and Japan*, by Messrs. Mayers, Dennis and King, far surpasses them. It is difficult to know under what class of books to place it, for it contains a mixture of history, topography, hygiene, Murray's Hand-book and Bradshaw's Guide, all as complete and excellent in their own line as could be expected; and though, perhaps, the book will not prove attractive to students, it is calculated to give a more intimate knowledge of the towns it describes, aided by the excellent maps which accompany it—the work entirely of Chinese—than any of the more elaborated works that have preceded it. * * * We trust we have said enough to show that for any one about to visit, or reside in either of the countries described, this work contains not only most valuable information, but many useful hints.

Shanghai Recorder, May 11, 1867.
 A very useful book has just been issued from the Press in Hongkong under the title of the "Guide Book and Vade-mecum to the Treaty Ports of China and Japan," compiled and edited by Mr N. B. Dennis. The book is very conveniently got up; it is interspersed with maps of the various treaty ports, and contains, besides much useful local information, historical sketches of much interest. Our readers will feel naturally interested in what is said concerning Shanghai; and a good idea of the history of this

Temperature.



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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1868

THE REVISION OF THE TREATY.

THE REVISION OF THE TREATY.

It is comforting to know that any remarks on a matter involving vast commercial interests, and our future relations with a country containing about three hundred and fifty millions of inhabitants, will "meet with due attention," but in view of Lord Stanley's assertion that there was no absolute necessity for modifying the treaty, we are rather sceptical as to any effect following the "attention" given to the said remarks. The British Communities in China who have hitherto been so sceptical of the truth of the report to which we were first to give publicity may now possibly be aware of the error they have committed in permitting matters to proceed to such a length; that it is now too late to offer any effectual remonstrance to the proposed course of the Government which has evidently adopted *Quietum non movet* as its motto. Fortunately the vexations and losses attendant upon the present system of levying dues, prohibiting interior navigation and residence, imposing arbitrary taxes (such as the *Lekim*), and in some cases absolutely refusing to adhere even to the letter of the treaty, will fall most heavily upon the class to whose conduct neglect of reasonable action the decision arrived at by Lord Stanley is mainly owing. It must be peculiarly gratifying to the

HONGKONG, 6th June, 1868.

Old,	500 3/4
Banaras, New,	640
Melwa,	662 1/2
COTTON, — Bombay,	17 1/2
Calcutta,	17 1/2
Exchange.	
Bank, 6 months' sight,	4 1/2
Credit, 6	4 1/2
Calcutta, 3 days' sight,	2 1/2
Bombay, 3 days' sight,	2 1/2
Shanghai,	22 1/2
Bar Silver, 17 dwt. B., 11 1/2 per cent.	11 1/2
Sycee,	11 1/2
Mexicana,	1 1/2
Gold Leaf,	23 1/2
Gold Bar, 80 touch,	23 1/2
English Sovereigns,	4 7/8
Australian Sovereigns,	4 7/8
Discount,	10
U. S. W. p. 100,	10 1/2
Do,	10 1/2
Do,	10 1/2
U. S. & S. Bank Shares, Old, 22 per cent	22
Do,	22
Do,	22
U. S. & S. Bank Shares, New, 20 nominal	20

4th, Ts-tet.
6th, Szechuen, East.
7th, Szechuen, West.
8th, Szechuen, South.
9th, Ho-nan.
10th, Hu-pu.
11th, Shu-si.
12th, Hu-nan.
13th, Kiang-wan.
14th, Pei-chihli, East.
15th, Pei-chihli, North.
16th, Pei-chihli, South.
17th, The Kiang.
18th, Kiang-si.
19th, Shou-si.
20th, Shan-tung.
21st, Fo-kien.
22nd, Chea.
23rd, Manchuria.
24th, Mongolia.

I reserve further particulars to a future note.

COAL IN CHINA (vol. 2, p. 2).—Your correspondent A. C. asks for various information respecting coal in China. First as regards the varieties to be found, there are the three usual classes of anthracite, bituminous coal, and lignite. All these are said to occur in the north of China more especially in Shansi, and are said to be procured from the same measures. In Shantung many bituminous coals of good quality are found, of these the finest seems to come from the neighbourhood of Po-shan-hien; it is a reasonably pure caking coal, and can be procured in large lumps with a clean light fracture.

In the centre of China, coal of two main varieties is procured, one is a bituminous coal found as far south as Nanking and portions of Kiangsu, and which is probably identical with the coal of Shansi; the other is anthracite, generally very impure and occurring in the other subcarboniferous rocks. This latter in Kiangsi is found in connection with valuable deposits of hematite as yet perfectly unworked. It also is to be found in various parts of Kiangsi as at Sui-chang near Kinkiang; in many parts of Hupai, as near Kingkwoh and Keohow on the Yangtze. It likewise stretches down into Chekiang where it occurs in the prefectures of Kiangsu and Kiangsi are some specimens from the latter locality seem superior to any others I have in my possession belonging to the same formation. In Hsinan, coal of similar quality is mined near Shantung, from which place large quantities are exported to the lower branches of the Yangtze; this coal is often burned on board the "ankow" steamers but is of inferior quality.

In the centre portion of Kiangsi it would appear that the two varieties of coal are also found in Kwangsi-fu, the coal as described seems to be bituminous; in other localities anthracite. Anthracite likewise seems to occur in Fukien in Chang-chow-fu, and in Quanton on the north of the Han in Chao-chow-fu.

In Quanton at Hwahin, in Quanton-chow-fu an impure semi-bituminous coal is found at Shao-chow-fu coal is likewise mined, but I am not able to say of what description. At other localities within the province coal seems likewise to be found.

Secondly, as to the means of working the mines, they are, as may be supposed, very primitive. To obtain the Anthracite coal in Kiangsi and Kiangsi pits are sunk at an angle of about 45° with the horizon till the seam is struck, along which they are then deflected as the case may require, but no regular system of galleries is used; this coal is however, generally loaded at high angles and is often vertical. There is sufficient drainage through natural channels in the rock, the mines being opened where practicable at a high level. In one spot in Hupai I found a system of bamboo pumps at work. At Kwangsi-fu the mines I learn are worked from regular vertical shafts, the men and materials being raised, and lowered by means of an ordinary windlass; ventilation is effected by means of bamboo tubes down which a current of air is forced.

In Shansi and Chihli both methods of working seem to be adopted, together with a third of forming the shaft in a spiral direction up which the coal can be carried; in these mines ventilation, according to the Rev. Mr. Edkins, is often effected by a fan at the pit's mouth; I have seen a similar arrangement in Kiangsi, where an ordinary winnowing fan was made use of.

In the island of Yakushima near Nagasaki, where coal beds of extremely late formation occur, the coal crops out at a low angle on the eastern face of the island; to obtain the mineral here long galleries are simply driven down the slope of the beds. No attempt is made to work the coal at either side by means of cross galleries, but when the distance is great the coal being too great to admit of the coal being profitably carried out, another parallel with the first, is opened at a small distance. Some of the lower mines are much below the level of the sea. The drainage is effected by small reversed water wheels, each wheel being worked by a boy and giving a rise of about 21 inches.

The Lignite in the north of China is not much, while I have no information as to the method of working.

THOS. W. KINGSMILL.

天地會 TIAN TI HWU. The Hung League or Heaven-Earth League. A Secret Society with the Chinese in China and India. By Gustave Schlegel, Interpreter for the Chinese Language to the Government of Netherlands-India, Member of the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences and of the Royal Institute for the Philosophy, Geography, and Ethnology of Netherlands-India. With an Introduction and Numerous Ours and Illustrations. Reprinted from the Transactions of the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences, Vol. XXXII.—Batavia, Lange & Co. 1849, pp. XL, 263. 4to.

Various attempts have been made within the last thirty years to penetrate the mysteries of the secret societies which have long been known to flourish in China and which, under the laxity of foreign Governments in the Straits and Netherlands-India have attained a development far exceeding the point they originally started from in the mother country. Summaries and partial information were, however, all that even such capable inquirers as the Rev. Robert Morrison, Dr. Milne, and others could have their attempted elucidations upon; and the distinction of bringing to light an authentic view of the method of organizing the great Triad Society, or League of Heaven and Earth, and of explaining its objects, has been reserved for Mr. Schlegel, an accomplished Chinese scholar in the service of the Dutch East India Government. Several casual seizures of documents relating to the societies in Java, Sumatra, and

Borneo have furnished Mr. Schlegel with the particulars which have hitherto been vainly sought from oral information, and in addition to a history of the rise of the existing League (as given in a somewhat mystical narrative by its own records) he has been enabled to produce the text of its secret signs, its immense "catechism," its prayers, and the thirty-six articles of its oath of initiation. According to the history of the League as given by Mr. Schlegel, it originated in 1734 in a compact between five Buddhist priests and a few associates, who entered into a conspiracy ostensibly for the overthrow of the Manchow rule; and adopting the character of *Hung*, in commemoration of the title of the founder of the Ming dynasty (Hung-wu) as one of their principal symbols, the secret society thus formed has been known to the initiators as the Hung League, and to the outside public indifferently as the San Ho (Triad) League and the Tien Ti (Heaven and Earth) League, both designations referring in fact to one and the same mystic symbolism. It would be impossible to enter in this place on the speculations indulged in by Mr. Schlegel in his introductory chapter, in which he points out with great truth and striking force the similarity between many of the usages of the Hung League and those of European Freemasonry; but a word of dissent must be added from the deduction he draws from a number of circumstances which he appears to think prove the immense antiquity of the League substantially in its present form. This inference does not bear the test of examination. The Triad Society we believe to be a more recent association of initiators to the theory adopted by the learned author; there can be none as to the practical value of his exposed of the inner mechanism of so remarkable a league. The fact that the work, including all the voluminous translations, is written throughout in almost idiomatic English is at once a compliment to our language and a striking testimony to the linguistic attainments of Mr. Schlegel.

A very curious feature contained in the Appendix is a list without special interest in Hongkong, where many of the professional thieves and robbers are members of the Triad League. It consists in a vocabulary of the slang or secret terms in use among the members of the fraternity, and the predominance of phrases in which "to plunder" is the ruling verb affords a striking commentary on the high-flown moral maxims which abound in the same direction, as exhibited by Mr. Schlegel, of the League.

SIR CHARLES LYELL ON PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT.

We take the following from an article in the *Saturday Review* of April 11, on Sir Charles Lyell's new edition of his work, "Principles of Geology."

We observe that Sir Charles has reconsidered and seriously modified the opinions he advanced in earlier editions with respect to the origin and distribution of species; and in Chapter IX. he has arrived at a conclusion with regard to plants different from that which he held in 1835, when the ninth edition of this book was published. Up to that time he distinctly rejected such hypotheses as that of Lamarck and the half-expressed leanings of Geoffroy St. Hilaire, and he showed no sympathy with the more extravagant speculations of the author of the *Vegetable Kingdom*, who, nevertheless, as an effort in a given direction, made a strong impression on many minds discontented with the idea of an infinity of special creations of species, which had and have no bond of union between them except of a capricious kind. Now, influenced by the writings of Darwin, as far as we can judge by the first volume, he holds the view, though expressed somewhat guardedly, that the differences in classes, orders, and genera of plants, accidentally preserved in plants, bearing formations, are not due to special creations of soils and diversity of botanical stations—for example, of the Coal-measures. Were that the case, according to the views now abandoned, under luckier accidents there might have been preserved in the carboniferous strata plants showing all the varieties of families and classes that mark the higher cretaceous, tertiary, and more recent formations. This supposition, so long a favourite, has now been abandoned, and the theory of Darwin has been, we think, almost accepted by Sir Charles Lyell.

The important result of this change of opinion is that "the oldest known flora (Devonian) was characterized by a great preponderance of cryptogamous plants," that the significance and confirm "agree generally with those of the carboniferous strata," and that, while the bulk of the plants which form coal grew on the spot where they now lie buried, yet there are many others in the sandstones which must have drifted from distant high ground, all more or less alike, and very different from the flora of the upper cretaceous rocks which heralds, as far as we know, the complex vegetation of tertiary and modern times. "On the whole there appears, therefore, to have been an advance in the fossil flora in the course of ages," or, in other words, during the Devonian and Carboniferous epochs all the grasses and flowering plants, including all our forest trees except conifers, had not yet developed themselves from an older and inferior ancestry, assuming the probability that the views of Darwin are correct.

Turning to animal life, the fauna of the Silurian rocks was formerly considered by Sir Charles Lyell as one of "reduced to very narrow limits, for already they comprise a very full representation of the radiata, mollusca, and artelata proper to the sea," and arguments were adduced to show that the mammalian bones are never found in Silurian rocks, possibly or probably because these strata may have been formed in seas as far from land as the central parts of the Pacific. In 1853, arguing from the absence of marine mammals in certain periods, he observed "we can scarcely say more than the evidence seems to have been scarce in the secondary and primary periods." Again, in the same edition, reasoning on the tertiary mammalia and the recent appearance of man, he says that the views proposed in the first edition of the *Principles*, published in January, 1830, in opposition to the theory of progressive development, "do not seem to require material modification, notwithstanding the large addition since made to our knowledge of fossil remains."

For though continual changes in the position of land and sea have been going on, accompanied by fluctuations of climate, and though the animal world has been incessantly adapted to those changes, no satisfactory proof has been offered "of any law of progressive development governing the extinction and renovation of species, and causing the fauna and flora to pass . . . from a simple to a more complex organization"; and therefore the principle of adaptation was not a continuous evolution of new and higher forms springing from older ones, but local and skin merely to present geographical arrangements of land and water, which rendered it, under certain circumstances, improbable that higher forms of life should have been preserved in older strata. Very many orthodox naturalists, perhaps partly through timidity, rejoiced in this conclusion and were disquieted, it but some could not help feeling misgivings so serious that their minds revolted from its inconsistency with many geological and paleontological facts, and to them, as we have seen, no clearer proposition of their own to make, they rested in the hope that something in their estimation more philosophical would some day turn up. This hope was realized in the publication of Darwin's book on the *Origin of Species*, and so rapid has been the hold that it has taken on the public mind, that the language incident to the explanation of the "struggle for life," and the gradual evolution of new forms consequent thereon, has passed into the phraseology of every-day conversation. In spite of many obscure points and semi-contradictions in dealing even with the latter details of the subject, in a sort of summary of the question, Sir Charles now allows "that we have been fairly led by paleontological reasoning to the conclusion that the invertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be expected to appear in their organization," and with regard to the mammalia themselves the same kind of observation holds good. Followers of Darwin may therefore so far claim the authority of Sir Charles Lyell as having more than half abandoned his old opinions and adopted the newer style of fauna, and to them, considering the well-deserved weight of his writings, this is a great gain; for just as the early speculations of Sir Charles of the view of Hutton predated the march of geological theory by many years, so in this later instance the force of his example will be felt, though in less degree, since not only is the origin of the theory still living and writing, but many other minds deriving their inspiration from Darwin are working persistently in the same direction.

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THE GHOST IN THE LIGHT-HOUSE. (From an American Paper.) Those who have visited Fortress Monroe—that great bulwark which preserved to the Union the control of the tide-waters of Virginia and Maryland during the late civil war—have doubtless noticed an old brick light-house, standing just in front of the water battery, and not over a hundred paces from the shore, which, for years, it had stood there, a silent but steady sentinel, rays, the bright, cheerful flash from the light on Cape Charles, and guiding the seamen in from the dangerous ocean, to the calm and snug anchorage of Hampton Roads. It is a very plain tower, some sixty feet in height, with an ordinary old-fashioned lantern; and the only changes made in it since its erection have consisted in giving it, from time to time, fresh coats of white wash.

Looking at it, you would never think that it could have a story connected with it. And yet it was the scene of a regular ghost story which was, for the time, about as dreadful and mysterious as anything could be. About six years before the war, the light-house was kept by a widow woman, who had been reduced from wealth to poverty, by a sad train of circumstances, and who had secured the situation afforded by the position through the influence of the officers of the garrison, and a number of the gentry living in the neighbourhood and in Hampton. The duties of the situation were performed by her son—a lad of sixteen or eighteen—whose promptness and faithfulness won him the praise of all connected with the post, so that great satisfaction was given that Mrs. Lane—as we shall call her for present uses—was continued in her post for the summer. The duties of the light-house were not very onerous; the light was not to be extinguished; the fuel was to be kept up; the lantern was to be kept in order; and the light was to be kept burning. The month of March is cold and blustering everywhere, but especially so at Old Point Comfort, as the garrison of Fortress Monroe can well testify; for, during that month, they are visited with many fearful storms, which sweep over the narrow sand neck with such violence that it almost seems as if the massive fort itself would be blown over into the water.

One cold raw night in March, in the year 1856, Mrs. Lane was sitting alone in the room, when she was aroused by a loud knocking at the door. Opening it, she found one of the guard at the fort standing before it. "What is the matter?" she asked in surprise. "The lamps have gone out in the light-house," replied the soldier. Turning towards the shore, the widow saw that the moon's statement was true. Old Point Light no longer wrapped the tides in the dangers of the coast; and the wind was blowing a hurricane. "Dear me!" she exclaimed, in distress; "what shall I do? Dick is over at Hampton; and will not be back to-night; and I am hardly able to stand against this wind."

"If you will get the materials for renewing the light," said the man, "I will go down with you, and help you." Thinking him the widow soon, wrapped herself comfortably in shawl before her, started for the light-house. She had not gone far when she was arrested by the wind, with the aid of the soldier, at last reached the tower. They entered, and were about to ascend the long flight of winding steps which led to the lantern, when they heard a strange sound which made them pause.

Tramp, tramp, tramp! The sound came heavy and dull from the top of the tower. It was a slow and heavily descending the steps. "Mercy on me!" cried the widow. "Some one is in the lantern!" "Who are you and what are you doing up there?" cried the soldier. There was a pause in the sound; and then a wild hollow voice rang through the tower. "Woe, woe, to the ships! woe to the ships!"

The soldier and the widow waited to hear no more; but in another moment found themselves on the beach, at the foot of the tower. In a few minutes, a dark figure issued from the doorway, and moved slowly down the beach, until it disappeared in the darkness. A guard was summoned from the fort, and the light-house examined. No one was discovered; but it was found that the lights had been put out by having the extinguishers placed carefully over them, thus showing that it could not have been the work of the wind, as was at first supposed.

It was a strange affair; and the story of Mrs. Lane and the soldier made itself more singular. Extinguishing the lamps in a light-house, without proper authority, is a criminal offence; and a reward was immediately offered for the perpetrator of this crime. The next night the commandant of the fort stationed a sentinel near the tower to watch if any one should try to enter it, or to arrest or fire upon whoever should do so. It was a dark night, and the wind was howling wrathfully across the bay, and along the beach. Towards ten o'clock, a fierce, shrill blast struck the point, and dashed a quantity of sand into the sentinel's eyes, completely blinding him for the time. When he recovered the use of them again, he glanced at the tower, and to his dismay, found that it was in total darkness. He had been unable to see about the space of five minutes; but previous to that, he was sure no one had entered the light-house.

Hurried to the tower, and entering it, he sprang up the stairs, gun in hand. No light was to be seen. The footfalls he described were heard again. In a moment, a tall figure was seen descending the steps. He sprang towards it, but a powerful hand dashed him aside, and a wild woe rang through the tower. "Woe, woe to the ships!"

Still undismayed, the soldier hurried down the steps, and when he reached the beach without, he saw the figure disappearing in the darkness. Instantly he raised the gun and fired. The report of the sentinel's musket brought the guard with torches and lanterns. The beach was searched, but no one could be found. The excitement in and around the fort was intense the next day. The commandant avowed his determination to discover and capture the culprit, if it took the whole garrison to do it.

It was a strange affair that had ever happened at Old Point; and the report of the sentinel and the curiosity of the inhabitants of the little peninsula were excited to the highest pitch. During the day, Dick Lane, who felt that his credit, and perhaps his mother's occupancy of her position were at stake, waited on the commandant, and asked permission to watch the light-house alone that night. He said he would arm himself, and take his position in the lantern and would promise that the light should not be extinguished again. The permission was granted, but the commandant gave orders to have a guard of five men kept in readiness, just outside of the fort, to proceed to Dick's assistance as soon as they should hear the report of his pistol.

The night was as wild as either of the others; but Dick took his post in the lantern, undismayed, and prepared to await the coming of the ghost. About ten o'clock, he began to sleep; but was at length aroused from this state by the sound of heavy footfalls on the stairs. He listened. The sound came nearer; and then he heard a wild, mournful voice, crying, "Woe, woe, to the ships!" For a moment the lad felt his blood run cold; summing up his courage, he prepared himself for the encounter.

A tall, gaunt figure, dressed in a faded blue uniform, with a haggard face, overgrown with beard, and with long hair, entered the light-house lantern. As it saw the lad, it glared at him savagely, and then sprang towards him with a howl of rage. Dick raised his pistol and fired, but missed his aim. In another instant the figure seized him by the throat. The boy struggled manfully; but he was no match for the powerful strength of his strange antagonist. He was forced to the floor; and the grips about his throat tightened, until he grew unconscious.

When he recovered his senses, he was lying on the beach, and the commandant of the fort throwing water in his face. Springing to his feet, he asked, hurriedly, "Are the lights burning?" "Yes, my lad," said the commandant. "You have kept your promise nobly; though it was near being fatal to you." Dick, however, did not seem to be satisfied. He was forced to the floor; and the grips about his throat tightened, until he grew unconscious. When he recovered his senses, he was lying on the beach, and the commandant of the fort throwing water in his face. Springing to his feet, he asked, hurriedly, "Are the lights burning?" "Yes, my lad," said the commandant. "You have kept your promise nobly; though it was near being fatal to you." Dick, however, did not seem to be satisfied. He was forced to the floor; and the grips about his throat tightened, until he grew unconscious. When he recovered his senses, he was lying on the beach, and the commandant of the fort throwing water in his face. 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Miscellaneous.

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PIN CARTRIDGES for Leclerc's Revolver of 12, 9, 6, and 4. bore.

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FRAUD.
On the 27th June, 1866, MOTHEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS
of Messrs GROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr Justice Phear to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

and on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAK BACHIOU was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GROSSE'S Manufactures of Messrs GROSSE & BLACKWELL may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

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are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet
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Sole Consignees,
LONDON.

Miscellaneous.

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MAGNESIA.

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LONDON.

THIS perfectly white and delicately flavoured Laxative preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Sulfate of Magnesia in its cooling, refreshing and mild operation. It is particularly well adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

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" Birdseye "	" Persian "
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CHLOROXYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE'S was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLOROXYNE; that the story of the discovery of the medicine being the property of Dr. J. Collis Browne, who had been sworn to, and that he had been the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribed it largely, and men to other Dr. Browne's—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The Public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than
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The Light Union, East India Company, to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne (see Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864).

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COD LIVER OIL.

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TO BE
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CHINESE COMMERCIAL
GUIDE.

By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, L.L.D.
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2.—Treaty with the United States.
3.—Treaty with France.
4.—Treaty with Russia.

Supplementary Treaty with Russia.
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1.—Tariff on Articles of Import.
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Chinese Advertisements.

啟館本

啟者本館承印各行門票告
白等項刊印唐字另具一紙
以備諸君閱看如有賜顧者
每五十個字價銀半員每多
六十一個字仙士此銀半員
等之如欲刊印銀減半船
日後唐字刊印者多將紙幅
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Chinese Advertisements.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.



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行來怡

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打雀怕鎗國船藥列均而樣經藥有
鉛水鎗中六所之於可價之彈試包新
沙濕間响用銅後使用平彈驗發到
包新放鎗六小响筒包在利項西
樣之彈响筒子鎗彈子並固鎗便彈乃
銅小鎗彈子並有鎗防裝第一已內
帽藥子並有鎗中潮藥一在之
引子並有鎗所濕者之英
子並有鎗用及皆妙國
子並有鎗各在合勝兵
子並有鎗物水用於部

VESSELS LOADING.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Consignees.	Intended Despatch.
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS—				
NAGASAKI	Bob Tail Nag	Br. str. G. Homes		
NINGPO	Madras	N.G. bk. Siemens & Co		
SHANGHAI	U. Service	Br. str. Wm. Pustau & Co		
Do.	Mona	Br. str. A. Heard & Co		
YOKOHAMA	Lycemoun	Br. bk. Landstein & Co		
OTHER PORTS—				
CALLAO	Amaranth	N.G. bk. Melchers & Co		
HAMBURG	Sultan	Br. bk. J. B. J. & Co		
LONDON	Falcom	Br. sh. Gibb, Livingston & Co		
PUGET SOUND	Sarah March	Br. sh. Russell & Co		
SAN FRANCISCO	J. L. Dimmock	Br. sh. Russell & Co		
Do.	Peramatta	Br. bk. Russell & Co		
Do.	Wm. Chandler	Br. sh. Bosman & Co		
Do.	Midnight	Am. sh. Olyphant & Co		
Do.	J. Berteaux	Br. bk. Captain		

* At Whampoa.

MEN-OF-WAR IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Gun.	Tons.	Captain.
Basileisk	British	steamer	—	1031	Hewett, V. C. Capt.
Bouncer	British	gun-boat	3	230	Harding, Lieut.
Flamer	British	naval hospital	—	—	Attached to Melville
Manila	British	gun-boat	—	—	Johnson, Lieut. Comr.
Melville	British	naval hospital	—	—	R. Bernard, D.M.L.O. &c.
Pearl	British	sc. corvette	21	1469	John Fras Ross, Captain
Piscataqua	U. States	steam-frigate	—	3500	Daniel Ammin
Princess Charlotte	British	receiving ship	14	—	Commodore Oliver Jones

MEN-OF-WAR AT CANTON.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Gun.	Tons.	Captain.
Cheng-tsing	Chinese	gun-boat	3	—	Bessard
Fee-loong	Chinese	gun-boat	4	—	Edwards
Hai-ching	Chinese	Customs' cruiser	5	—	Folsom

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Flag.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners or Agents.
Caladonia	British	227	Steward	Riach & Co
Dragon	Do.	117	Stephenson	P. & O. S. N. Co
Radio (110 h. power)	Do.	390	Carroll	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Fire Dart	Do.	456	Haskell	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Kin Shan	Do.	617	Benning	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Kiu Kiang	Do.	69	Acheong	Union Dock Company Tug
Lanlan	Do.	46	Benning	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Little Orphan	Do.	379	Laid up	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Poyang	Do.	101	Godsall	Q. Acheong
Princess Albert	Do.	140	Wilson	Thomas Hunt & Co
Sir J. Jejeebhoy	Do.	472	Bennett	Thomas Hunt & Co
Spark	Amer.	280	Graves	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Spec	Do.	—	—	—
White Cloud	British	—	—	—

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessel.	At.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fort William	Hongkong	B. sh.	1000	Townsend	P. & O. S. N. Steam Co
Maunoodie	Falchou	B. bk.	292	Oliver	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Snipe	Ningpo.	B. bk.	341	Green	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Water Witch	"	B. bk.	427	Lewis	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Lady Hayes	"	B. bk.	384	Partridge	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Wellington	"	B. bk.	472	Bennett	David Sassoon Sons & Co
Pathfinder	Takau	B. sh.	202	—	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Ternate	"	B. bk.	—	—	Dent & Co

Shipping in Harbour.

HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of To-day's Arrivals, Departures, and Clearances.

C. on Pedder's Wharf.—W.C., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C., on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloon side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
STEAMERS.							
Behar	W.C. Perrins	Brit. str.	1603	June	P. & O. S. N. Co	Shanghai	
Domini	W.C. Bourdon	Fch. str.	1900	May	28 Messageries Impériales		
Sawonada	W. Jayne	Amer. sh.	1802	June	2 A. Heard & Co		
Titania	EC Clark	Fch. str.	805	May	17 A. Heard & Co		
Undine	WC Toppin	Brit. str.	386	June	3 Douglas Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.	
SAILING VESSELS.							
Amaranth	W. Fabius	N. Ger. bk.	400	May	8 Melchers & Co	Callao	Early
Anne	WC Petrie	Brit. sch.	304	June	4 John Burd & Co		
Apenrade	W. Davidson	N. Ger. bk.	304	May	28 Wm. Pustau & Co		
Archer	W. Power	Amer. sh.	308	May	13 A. Heard & Co		
Bob Tail Nag	WC Greham	Brit. sch.	170	May	7 George Holmes	Nagasaki	Immediate.
Canton	W. Godt	N. Ger. bk.	234	May	26 Siemens & Co		
Carmarthenshire	W. Hensworth	Brit. sh.	812	May	1 Holliday, Wise & Co		
Castle	W. Nisted	Siam. bk.	374	May	22 Chinese		
China	K. Schmidt	N. Ger. sch.	304	May	30 Chinese		
Olusian	WC Roy	Brit. sh.	817	May	20 Holliday, Wise & Co		
Cintra	W. Favacho	Port. bk.	352	May	5 Rozario & Co		
Clara Sayers	K. Bremar	Brit. bk.	294	June	5 Carlowitz & Co		
Confucius	W. Stinzel	Brem. bk.	326	June	5 Siemens & Co		
Costa Rica	W. Moulin	Brit. bk.	299	May	25 Alfred Hogg		
Daylight	W. Smith	Siam. bk.	350	May	12 Chinese		
Engle	W. Kramer	Brit. bk.	345	June	5 Chitese		
Flying Buck	W. Brawn	Brit. sch.	143	June	4 Captain		
George Croshaw	EC Alexander	Brit. sh.	670	May	4 Borneo Company		
Jeannie Berteaux	Harrison	Brit. bk.	568	May	18 Captain	San Francisco	Immediate
John L. Dimmock	W. Wenchell	Fch. sch.	1047	March	28 Russell & Co	San Francisco	
Josephine Amedee	E. Lagarde	Fch. sch.	145	May	24 Derotte Freres		
Katarina Maria	W. Brandth	Dut. bk.	340	May	21 Borneo Company	Foochow	
Lycemoun	B. Sorsen	Brit. bk.	425	May	28 Landstein & Co	Yokohama	
Lima	W. Meinhard	Ital. bk.	250	May	25 Jardine, Matheson & Co	Saigon	
Maria	K. Benzien	N. Ger. bg.	216	May	31 Siemens & Co		
Meridian	W. Zetterlund	Siam. sch.	350	May	15 Chinese		
Midnight	WC Brook	Amer. sh.	838	May	21 Olyphant & Co	San Francisco	Early
Minerva	W. Carreras	Span. bk.	273	May	7 Remedios & Co		
Miranda	W. Moller	N. Ger. bk.	350	May	20 E. Schellhass & Co	Nicolajefsk	
Natura	W. Steward	Brit. sh.	1194	May	13 P. & O. S. N. Co		
Neville	K. Jackson	Brit. sh.	715	Feb.	10 Turner & Co		
Orpheus	E. Crowell	Amer. sh.	1067	May	5 A. Heard & Co		
Owari	W. Wright	Japan. sh.	350	May	27 John Burd & Co		
Panuco	W. Battie	Brit. bk.	322	June	3 Order	San Francisco	Immediate
Paramatta	W. Andrews	Brit. bk.	370	April	13 Russell & Co		
Pepita	WC Ollbaris	Span. bk.	266	May	7 Remedios & Co		
Peruvian	WC Thompson	Amer. sh.	1076	April	14 Pacific Mail S. S. Co		
Peter Denny	W. Adam	Brit. sh.	907	May	29 Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Rachael	W. Ferth	Brit. bk.	288	June	2 Russell & Co		
Sarah	W. Brown	Brit. bg.	186	June	2 Chinese		
Sarah March	E. Morton	Brit. sh.	524	May	3 Russell & Co	Puget Sound	Immediate
Seamew	W. Taylor	Brit. bk.	465	June	5 Thomas Howard		
Stord	K. Karmor	Nor. bg.	181	May	27 John Burd & Co		
Sunshine	W. Martin	Brit. bk.	225	May	18 A. G. Hogg & Co		
Water Lily	E. Wickman	Brit. sch.	140	May	20 Chinese		
Whist Chew	W. Merry	Amer. bk.	394	May	12 Wm. Pustau & Co		
William Chandler	K. Brown	Brit. sh.	700	April	30 Bosman & Co	San Francisco	Early

WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
Bertha	Wagner	Prus. bg.	235	June	8 Wm. Pustau & Co		
Charlotta	teingrafe	N. Ger. sch.	819	June	E. Schellhass & Co		
Dolores Ugarte	Saul	Sal. sh.	800	May	27 Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Falcon	Gunn	Brit. sh.	793	May	7 Gibb, Livingston & Co	London	Early
Golden Spur	Ronald	Brit. sh.	657	June	1 Giltman & Co		
Kan Ka Kee	Yeston	Amer. str.	313	June	31 A. Heard & Co	Shanghai	Early
Mona	Morison	Brit. str.	642	May	31 A. Heard & Co	Hamburg	
Sultan	Howard	Brit. str.	899	May	3 Order	Shanghai	
United Service	Stooks	Brit. str.	650	June	1 Wm. Pustau & Co		
Wilhelmina	Tonjes	Dut. bk.	461	May	29 Siemens & Co		

(* At Canton.)

SHANGHAI.

Merchant Sailing Vessels, from or for European, Australian and American Ports, in Harbour on May 25.

Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Consignees or Agents.
Argonaut	Nicolson	Brit. sh.	1072	April	12 London		Jardine, Matheson & Co
Clara Babuyan	Herrington	Brit. bk.	350	May	2 Taiwan-foo	London	Gibb, Livingston & Co
Elizabeth A. Oliver	McQueen	Brit. bk.	619	May	4 London		Jardine, Matheson & Co
Flying Spur	Atkinson	Brit. sh.	735	May	21 Sydney		Gibb, Livingston & Co
Hosack	Hosack	Brit. sh.	942	April	23 Liverpool	London	Gibb, Livingston & Co
Forward Ho	Jack	Brit. bk.	407	April	25 Cardiff	Manila	Gibb, Livingston & Co
George Avery	Wynn	Brit. sh.	844	May	20 Newcastle, N.S.W.		Jardine, Matheson & Co
John R. Worcester	Mohlechen	Brit. sh.	693	May	11 London		W. R. Adamson & Co
Lennox Castle	Care	Brit. sh.	846	May	20 Cardiff		Gibb, Livingston & Co
Lord Macaulay	Fowler	Brit. sh.	1050	May	19 Newport		Senior Naval Officer
Tewkesbury	Deas	Brit. sh.	872	May	22 London		W. R. Adamson & Co
Tania	Jones	Brit. sh.	834	May	14 Cardiff	London	Birley, Worthington & Co
Winfall							

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AGENTS FOR
LONDON.—F.

Lombard St.

Lombard St.

4 Old Jewry,

AUSTRALIA.

ZEALAND.

SAN FRANCISCO.

generally.—

Francisco

CHINA.—Sutou

Giles & Co.

Shanghai

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